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Signature of Inventor

Signature of Inventor

5th of OCTOBER 2000

NAME OF INVENTOR

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Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

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Signature of Inventor	Signature of Inventor	Signature of Inventor
9.10-2000	105-10-12000	20/10/2000
Date	Date	Date

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PATENT APPLICATION

## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of : Alexandre MARTI, Norbert LANGE, Matthieu

ZELLWEGER, Georges WAGNIERES, Hubert VAN DEN BERGH, Patrice JICHLINSKI and

Pavel KUCERA

Filed : with an effective filing date April 22, 1999

For : SOLUTION FOR DIAGNOSING OR TREATING

TISSUE PATHOLOGIES

Docket : NITROS P146US

The Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231

### PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Dear Sir:

By way of preliminary amendment, please amend the above identified application as set forth below.

### In the Claims:

Please cancel original claims 1-9, as well as any Chapter II amended claims, in favor of new claims 10 -18 as follows.

- pharmaceutical preparation used in the diagnosis and/or treatment of tissue and/or cell lesions with local irradiation using a beam emitted by a source of light energy, which is followed, in the case of diagnosis, by detecting the fluorescence emitted by substances to which 5-aminolevulinic (ALA) or E-ALA acids are precursors, particularly protoporphyrin IX (PpIX), characterized in that the concentration <u>C</u> of ALA (E-ALA) ester in the solution is lower than 1% and ranges from 0.01% to 0.5%.
- 11. The solution according to claim 10, wherein the ALA (E-ALA) ester is ALA (h-ALA) hexylester.
- 12. The solution according to claim 10, wherein the solution is produced by dissolving ALA ester in a solvent compatible with the human or animal organism.
- 13. The solution according to claim 12, wherein said solvent is selected from the following substances: sterilized filtered water, physiological NaCl solution, phosphate buffer solution, alcohol.

14. The solution according to claim 12, wherein the solution comprises a component for adjusting the PH to a physiological value ranging from 4.8 to 8.1.

15. The solution according to claim 10, wherein the solution comprises a complementary substance to prevent the transformation of the PpIX into a heme by iron complexing in the live cells.

16. The solution according to claim 15, wherein said complementary substance is an EDTA (diaminoethyl tetra acetate).

17. The solution according to claim 15, wherein said complementary substance is deferroxamine.

18. The solution according to claim 15, wherein said complementary substance is desferal.

### **REMARKS**

Please enter the above before consideration of this application. With respect to the above newly entered claims, please note that the subject matter of the originally filed claims is editorially revised and rewritten to bring that subject matter into conformity with the United States claim format.

In the event that there are any fee deficiencies or additional fees are payable, please charge the same or credit any overpayment to our Deposit Account (Account No. 04-0213).

Respectfully submitted,

Michael J. Bujold, Reg/No. 32,018

Customer No. 020210

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# SOLUTION FOR DIAGNOSING OR TREATING TISSUE PATHOLOGIES

### Technical Realm

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The present invention concerns a 5-aminolevulinic acid ester (E-ALA) for producing a pharmaceutical preparation used in the diagnosis and treatment of tissue and/or cellular pathologies by local radiation exposure using radiation emitted by a light source followed, in the case of diagnosis, by detection of fluorescence emitted by the substances for which the 5-aminolevulinic acid ester (ALA) or the E-ALA are precursors, particularly protoporphyrin IX (PpIX).

The use of compounds for which ALA or ALA esters (E-ALA) and

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### Prior Art

of treatment, namely the bladder.

particularly hexylester hydrochloric ALA (h-ALA) are precursors is well known in the diagnosis and/or treatment of lesions, particularly cancerous lesions. This principle is thoroughly discussed in patent Publication No. WO 96/28412. The solution may be administered orally or parenterally, for example, by intra-dermal, subcutaneous, intra-peritoneal or intravenous injection. It may also be administered topically, for example locally, by exposing the surface of the organ to be treated to an E-ALA or ALA solution. A pad saturated with such a solution can also be used during topical administration. The concentration of the ALA (E-ALA) ester solution mentioned in this publication ranges from 1 to 50% and preferably between 15% and 30%. However, this concentration generates

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In the publications in the *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology B* and *Biology*, respectively, by Fin-Puches et al entitled "Primary Clinical Response and Long-Term Follow-Up of Solar Keratoses Treated with Topically Applied 5-Aminolevulinic Acid and Irradiation by Different Wave Bands of Light," and by Chang et al entitled "The Efficacy of an Iron Chelator (CP94) in Increasing Cellular Protoporphyrin IX Following Intravestical 5-Aminolaevulinic Acid Administration: An In Vivo Study," as well as the article in *Nouvelles Dermatologiques [Dermatology News]* by P. Thomas entitled "Photothérapie

essentially no PpIX in certain organs which are principally involved in this type

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Dynamique Topique" ["Dynamic Topical Phototherapy"], the product used in treatment is ALA and not an ALA ester, which vary greatly in concentration. The ALA concentrations used are actually a minimum of 45 to 60 times higher than what is required when using an ALA ester solution (E-ALA).

Administering this substance in such strong concentrations has proven toxic to human tissue in certain instances. This toxicity, present even in the absence of light source radiation, can seriously deter generation of protoporphyrin IX (PpIX). For this reason, such concentrations either cannot be used in certain cases or are not ideal for the detection and treatment of lesions.

Furthermore, the time required to activate the active principles induced by the medicated solution is extremely long if free 5-aminolevulinic acid, that is, non-esterized ALA, is used. For this reason diagnosis and treatment using free ALA can only take place in a hospital setting, since the patient must frequently be immobilized for a very long period of time, approximately 5 hours.

In a climate where the cost of medical care is generally being reduced and preference is given to home health care, office treatment or one-day hospital care, the current treatment procedures are not only burdensome and restrictive for the patient, but costly to health insurance companies and the community.

Despite the technological progress which the use of ALA or E-ALA has contributed in terms of early diagnosis and effective treatment of certain afflictions, there are some major obstacles to its widespread use.

### Description of the Invention

The goal of the present invention is to overcome these obstacles through the use of a solution designed for the diagnosis and/or treatment of cancerous lesions, particularly in the field of urology, administered in concentrations that will not prejudice biosynthesis of the active compounds and which is demonstrably very effective when applied for relatively short periods of time, making it appropriate for use in one-day clinics or even doctors' offices. Specifically, this solution must foster strong PpIX accumulation over a minimum time period and very thorough PpIX distribution throughout the treated tissue.

This goal is achieved using a 5-aminolevulinic acid ester (E-ALA) such as that defined in the preamble, characterized in that the concentration C of E-ALA in the solution is less than 1% and ranges form 0.01% to 0.5% (0.01%  $\leq$  C  $\leq$ 0.5%).

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It has been shown in practice that use of a very low concentration of E-ALA in the solution increases PpIX synthesis and homogenizes distribution throughout the cellular layers, while at the same time greatly reducing secondary toxicity of the solution to the treated cells. This becomes even more important because when treating a tumor with dynamic phototherapy, the rapid photobleaching reduces PpIX concentration; complete destruction of the tumor implies an elevated initial accumulation of intracellular PpIX and thorough distribution throughout the layers of the tumor.

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Advantageously, the ALA (E-ALA) ester producing the best results is hexylester hydrochloride ALA (h-ALA).

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The solution is preferably produced by dissolving the ALA (E-ALA) ester in a solvent compatible with human or animal organisms.

Said solvent is advantageously selected from the following substances: sterilized filtered water, physiological NaCl solution, phosphate buffer solutions, with phosphate, or alcohol.

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In its preferred form, the solution comprises a component for adjusting the PH to a physiological value ranging from 4.8 to 8.1.

In an advantageous form, the solution may comprise a complementary substance to prevent the transformation of the PpIX into a heme by iron complexing in the living cells.

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Said complementary substance may be an EDTA (tetra acetate diaminoethyl), deferroaxmine or desferal.

# Preferred Embodiment of the Invention

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The present invention will be better understood with reference to the following description of a preferred embodiment of the solution according to the invention and its variations, and by way of illustration, a particularly advantageous application of the solution in the diagnosis and/or treatment of lesions inside a cavity in a human or animal organism, such as the bladder.

A 5-aminolevulinic acid solution (E-ALA) is prepared by dissolving said substance, which may be an amorphous powder or in crystalline form, in an appropriate solvent compatible with *in vivo* use. By way of example, this solution may consist of sterilized demineralized water, physiological NaCl solution containing approximately 9% NaCl, a phosphate buffer solution, an alcohol, or a solution containing alcohol or the like.

This solution is preferably adjusted in PH to a value termed physiological, which depends on the application and primarily on what organ is to be treated. The PH value usually ranges from 4.8 to 8.1. If there is to be a procedure involving the bladder, the PH preferably ranges from 5.3 to 7.4.

The solution can be completed by the addition of a complementary substance to prevent the PpIX into from transforming into a heme by iron complexing in the living cells. This complementary substance may be an EDTA (tetra acetate diaminoethyl), deferroxamine or desferal.

One especially interesting application is the diagnosis and treatment of cancerous lesions in the field of urology, particularly on the interior bladder walls.

According to one application, the solution may be administered topically, contacting the interior walls of the organ. The bladder is filled with about 50 ml of low concentration ALA (E-ALA) ester or ALA (h-ALA) hexylester solution, e.g., a concentration  $\underline{C}$  (by weight) ranging from 0.01% and 0.5% and preferably equal to 0.2%.

Instillation may last from  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to 7 hours, but preferably ranges from  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour to 4 hours.

Surprisingly, it has been noted that with the use of these low concentrations which differ considerably from the 15 to 30% concentrations currently used in this field, the ALA (E-ALA) ester is more effective, as measured by an increased presence of fluorescent protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) apparent at the location of the lesions on the interior bladder walls and improved protoporphyrin distribution in the cell layers. Furthermore, due to these low concentrations,

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cytotoxicity is reduced, which considerably decreases the risk of undesirable secondary effects. In particular, this reduced cytotoxicity favors the generation of the light sensitive and/or fluorescent substances to which free E-ALA or ALA are the precursors. Moreover, generating maximum PpIX shortens the time elapsing between administering the solution and performing the actual intervention.

One variation in application is defined as "fractionated topical method." It may comprise the following steps:

- a first bladder instillation lasting from ½ hour to 3 hours, and preferably lasting for about 2 hours;
- rinsing the bladder;
- a second instillation lasting from ½ hour to 3 hours, and preferably lasting for about 2 hours;
- rinsing the bladder.

After a waiting period of from 0 to 4 hours, and preferably for about 2 hours, fluorescent treatment and detection of the bladder can take place.

Topical solution of the ALA (E-ALA) ester solution or the ALA (h-ALA) hexylester solution may also be replaced by systemic application. In this case, the solution is administered either orally or parenterally either alone or in combination with compounds known as transporters, such as, for example, dimethylsulfoxide, glycine or the like, to enhance absorption and/or migration of the active substance, with the occurrence of the ALA (E-ALA) ester or the ALA (h-ALA) hexylester through the tissues and/or cells.

Finally, a way to activate penetration of the ALA (E-ALA) ester or the ALA (h-ALA) hexylester into the tissue or cells may consist of forming an iontophoresis on the walls of the organ concerned.

These phases are followed by one or more phototherapy and/or fluorescent treatment phases.

During phototherapy treatment, the walls of the organ concerned (for example, the bladder) are irradiated with a light beam called the excitant light, which may or may not be monochromatic, either continuously or sequentially,

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preferably situated in the spectrum domain ranging from 300 to 900 nanometers and preferably between 350 and 650 nanometers.

During phototherapy proceedings the lighting  $\underline{E}$  applied to the bladder walls, which is light power per surface unit, ranges from 0.1 mW/cm² to 1W/cm², and preferably between 5mW/cm² and 500mW/cm². This light induces a phototoxic reaction due to the presence of protoporphyrin IX (PpIX) in particular and/or its photo-products in the tissue. The light doses may be applied homogeneously over the entire wall of the organ, or selectively at only the locations that have been identified as having lesions.

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During fluorescent diagnosis, the bladder walls are irradiated using a beam with a spectral width ranging from 300 to 700 nanometers, and preferably from 350 to 650 nanometers. For these fluorescent diagnoses, the lighting  $\underline{E}$  applied to the bladder walls (light power per surface unit) ranges from 1mW/cm² and 1mW/cm² and preferably between 50mW/cm² to 500mW/cm². The excitant light induces fluorescence in the substances to which E-ALA and especially h-ALA are precursors, particularly PpIX. This fluorescence is collected by an optical system and detected visually or by a specific, linear or matric detector such as a camera.

In addition to the advantages outlined above, the use of solutions with low ALA ester concentrations provides an inexpensive product for use in either phototherapy treatment or photodetection, at low production cost and with simplified Galenic pharmaceuticals.

A 5-aminolevulinic acid ester (E-ALA) solution for producing a 1. pharmaceutical preparation used in the diagnosis and/or treatment of tissue and/or cell lesions with local irradiation using a beam emitted by a source of light energy, which is followed, in the case of diagnosis, by detecting the fluorescence emitted by substances to which 5-aminolevulinic (ALA) or E-ALA acids are precursors, particularly protoporphyrin IX (PpIX), characterized in that the concentration C of ALA (E-ALA) ester in the solution is lower than 1% and ranges from 0.01% to 0.5%.

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$$0.01\% \le C \le 0.5\%$$

- 2. A solution according to claim 1 characterized in that the ALA (E-ALA) ester is ALA (h-ALA) hexylester.
- 3. A solution according to claim 1 characterized in that it is produced by dissolving ALA ester in a solvent compatible with the human or animal organism.
- 4. A solution according to claim 3 characterized in that said solvent is selected from the following substances: sterilized filtered water, physiological NaCl solution, phosphate buffer solution, alcohol.
- 5. A solution according to claim 3 characterized in that it comprises a component for adjusting the PH to a physiological value ranging from 4.8 to 8.1.

4.8 < PH < 8.1

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6. A solution according to claim 1 characterized in that it comprises a complementary substance to prevent the transformation of the PpIX into a heme by iron complexing in the live cells.

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- A solution according to claim 6 characterized in that said 7. complementary substance is an EDTA (diaminoethyl tetra acetate).
- A solution according to claim 6 characterized in that said 8. complementary substance is deferroxamine.
- A solution according to claim 6 characterized in that said 9. complementary substance is desferal.

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# SOLUTION FOR DIAGNOSING OR TREATING TISSUE PATHOLOGIES

### Abstract of the Disclosure

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The invention concerns a 5-aminolevulinic acid ester (E-ALA) solution for producing a pharmaceutical preparation useful for diagnosing and/or treating tissue and/or cell pathologies by local radiation exposure using radiation emitted by a light source energy followed, in the case diagnosis, by detection of fluorescent protoporphyrin IX (Pp1X). The E-ALA concentration in the solution is less than 1% and ranges between 0.01% and 0.5%. The low E-ALA concentration in the solution increases Pp1X synthesis and homogenises its distribution in the cell layers while highly reducing the secondary toxicity for the treated cells.

### **NITROS P146US**

### COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

(Original, Design, National Stage of PCT, Supplemental)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

### **TYPE OF DECLARATION**

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believe	that the	e named	l inventor or in	ventors listed below	is/are the or	d below next to my/ou iginal and first invento ight on the invention o	or or inventors
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	Scott	A. Dan	iels	Registration N	lo. 42,462		
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ACKHONLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR

MITIMAKNI

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent Office all information which is known to be material to patentability of this application as defined in § 1.56 of Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

#### PRIORITY CLAIM

I heraby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, S 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any pCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.

EARLIEST FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION

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ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION

### DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Signature(c)

Full name of second joint inventor MARTI Alexandre  Inventor's signature  Date 5.10.2000 Country of Citizenship Switzerland  Residence 12, chemin Champ-Baron / CH - 1209 GFNEVE /Switzerland  Post Office Address same as residence  Full name of second joint inventor (if any) LANGE Norbert  Inventor's signature  Date October 5th 2000 Country of Citizenship Germany		3,110,101		
Date 5.10.200 Country of Citizenship Switzerland Residence 12, chemin Champ-Baron / CH - 1209 GENEVE /Switzerland Post Office Address same as residence  Full name of second joint inventor (if any) LANGE Norbert Inventor's signature  Date October 5th 2000 Country of Citizenship Germany		Full name of makexxx first inventor MARTI Alexandre		
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Residence 12, chemin Champ-Baron / CH - 1209 GENEVE /Switzerland ( ) Post Office Address same as residence  Full name of second joint inventor (1f any) LANGE Norbert  Inventor's signature	_ '	Date 5.10.2000 Country of Citizenship Switzerland		
Full name of second joint inventor (if any) IANGE Norbert  Inventor's signature  Date October 5th 2000 Country of Citizenship Germany		Residence 12, chemin Champ-Baron / CH - 1209 GENEVE /Switzerland		'HX
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Residence 23, rue Saint-Roch / CH - 1004 LAUSANNE / Switzerland ( HX Post Office Address same as residence	O	Date Octobe Ith 2000 country of Citizenship Germany Residence 23, rue Saint-Roch / CH - 1004 LAUSANNE / Switzerland	C	ΗX

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	Full name of third joint inventor (1) ZELLWEGER Matthieu	
	Inventor's signature	
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	POSC OTTICE Address	
	Full name of fourth joint inventor (if any) WAGNIERES Georges	<u> </u>
(	Inventor's signature 10 May	
IL	Date 5th deriber 2000 Country of Citizenship Switzerland	
ÍÌ.	Residence 6, chemin de la Brume / CH 1119 MONCES / Switzerland	<del></del>
4	Post Office Address Same as residence CH-1095 LVTAY	
Į	Post Office Address Salle as lesidence	
	VAN DEN REDCH Hubert	
6	Full name of fifth joint inventor (if any) VAN DEN BERGH Hubert	
	Inventor's signature	
1	Date October 05, 2000 Country of Citizenship The Netherlands	
h	Residence La Bergerie / CH 1376 COUMDENS-IA-VIELE / Switzerland	
	Post Office Address Same as residence	<u> </u>
t and a second s	Full name of sixth joint inventor (if any)ICH_INSKT Patrice	
	Inventor's signature	
10	Date 13.10-2000 Country of Citizenship Switzerland	
	Residence 8, chemin du Chêne / CH - 1052 LE MONT-SUR-LAUSANNE / Swit	zerland
	Post Office Address same as residence	
	Full name of seventh joint inventor (if any) KUCFRA Pavel	
- 4	Inventor's signature 1. Men 4	
10	Date 6-10-120 Country of Citizenship Switzerland	
	Residence La Loutière /8, chemin de Ratavolar/MONTELESSON/CH-1000 LA	SANNE 27
	Post Office Address same as residence	Switzerland
	Full name of eighth joint inventor (if any)	
	Inventor's signature	
	Date Country of Citizenship	
	Residence	
	POST UTILIZE AUGIESS	
	Full name of minth joint inventor (if any)	
	Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship	
	Residence Post Office Address	
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